

NOS

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel *Milton.*
But how perplex, alas! is human fate?
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*
NORTH. *n. f.* [norð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the
sun in the meridian.
More unconstant than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence, *Shakesf.*
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.
The tyrannous breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakesf. Cymb.*
Pierce Boreas issues forth
T'invade th' frozen waggon of the north. *Dryd.*
NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.
This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount
Hor. *Nim. xxiv. 7.*
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [noordest, Dutch.] The point between
the north and east.
The inferior sea towards the southeast, the Ionian to-
wards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side,
were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*
NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being towards the north.
The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed
the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects
of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*
NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakesf.*
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it
up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which
cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point.
NORTHSTAR. *n. f.* [north and star.] The polestar; the lode-
star.
If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there
were no living near her, she would infect to the northstar.
NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and weard, Saxon.] Being to-
wards the north. *Shakesf. M. Ad. Ab.*
NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [north and weard, Saxon.] Towards
NORTHWARDS. } the north.
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phoebus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakesf. Cymb.*
Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of
being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*
Northward beyond the mountains we will go, *Dryden.*
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at
the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty
foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward. *Locke.*
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the
north and west.
The bathing places that they may remain under the sun
until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is
northwest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
NORTHWIND. *n. f.* [north and wind.] The wind that blows
from the north.
The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen northwind. *Milton.*
When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*
NOSE. *n. f.* [noze, noza, Saxon.]
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent
and the emunctory of the brain.
Down with the nose,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakesf. Timon of Athens.*
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakesf. Macbeth.*
Our decrees,
Dead to infirmity, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Sha. M. of Ven.*
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat
longer, or a nose flatter, could not have consisted with such
a soul. *Locke.*
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what
pallies under my nose. *Pope's Letters.*
2. The end of any thing.
The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the nose of
the bellows, or as a channel in the sound board of an organ.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
3. Scent; fragrance.
We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his
master.
4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force: as, a bear by his
ring. To lead blindly.
Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold. *Sha. W. Tale.*

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In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to
refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his re-
ferendary, else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon.*
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How faints lead brothers by the nose. *Hadfield, p. 1.*
This is the method of all popular shams, when the in-
titude are to be led by the noses into a fool's paradise. *L'Eph.*
5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be med-
dling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.
6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the af-
fections of another.
To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To scent; to smell.
2. To face; to oppose.
3. To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us. *Shakesf. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.
NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A posie; a bunch of flowers.
She hath made me four and twenty nsegays for the theatre.
Shakesf. Winter's Tale.
Ariel fought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the nsegay in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*
Get you gone in the country to dress up nsegays for a hole-
day. *Arbutnot's Life of J. Bull.*
NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of
the nose.
Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handleless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Sha.*
NOSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart.] The herb crests.
NO'SLE. *n. f.* [from nose.] The extremity of a thing; as, the
nose of a pair of bellows.
NO'SOLOGY. *n. f.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases.
NOSOPHETICK. *adj.* [νόσος and φημι.] Producing diseases.
The qualities of the air are nosophetick; that is, have a
pow'r of producing diseases. *Arbutnot on Air.*
NO'STRIL. *n. f.* [nose and syl, a hole, Saxon.] The ca-
vity in the nose.
Turn then my freshest reputation to
A favour that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shakesf.*
Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most
pernicious. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy nostrils breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton's P. Lost, b. vii.*
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in con-
comitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful both
for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick
scent. *More's Divine Dialogue.*
NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made pub-
lick, but remaining in some single hand.
Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let it be writ
upon his monument, *His jactat auctor hujus argumenti;* for no
body ever used it before. *Stillington.*
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove? *Pope.*
NOT. *adv.* [ne auzer, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.
If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hefts despise?
His countenance likes me not. *Shakesf. K. Lear.*
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had
made his journey prosperous or not. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, not I, till you have better dreams.
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action ex-
terprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may
be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*
Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak
correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be
spared. *Locke on Education.*
This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not. *Pope's Universal Prayer.*
And let thy will be done. *Pope.*
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. *Joh. vii. 8.*
NOTABLE. *adj.* [notabile, Fr. notabilis, Latin.] Remarkable;
memorable; observable.
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown
to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to
come unto. *Sidney, b. iii.*

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The fame is notified in the notable places of the dioceses.
In the parliament at Kilkenny, many notable laws were
enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enor-
mities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.
Two young men appeared notable in strength, excellent in
beauty, and comely in apparel. *Mac. iii. 26.*
They bore two or three charges from the horse with not-
able courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*
Both armies lay still without any notable action, for the
space of ten days. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for
one of those notables which men of foreign nations record.
Caesar, whose great sagacity and conduct put his success
as much out of the power of chance as human reason could
well do, yet upon occasion of a notable experiment, that
had like to have lost him his whole army at Dyrrachium,
tells us the power of it in his commentaries. *Scaul's Serm.*
It is impossible but a man must have first passed this notable
stage, and got his confidence thoroughly debauched and
hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *Scaul.*
2. Careful; bustling, in contempt and irony.
This absolute monarch was as notable a guardian of the
fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man
grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he
sent for all his goods. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 10.*
NOTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from notable.] Appearance of business;
importance. In contempt.
NOTABLY. *adv.* [from notable.]
1. Memorably; remarkably.
This we see notably proved, in that the oft polling of
hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.
Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very
notably; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.
NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from notary.] Taken by a notary.
It may be called an authentic writing, though not a pub-
lick instrument, through want of a notarial evidence. *Ayliffe.*
NOTARY. *n. f.* [notarius, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer
whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may
concern the publick.
There is a declaration made to have that very book, and
no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized notaries
do write those things fully and only, which being written and
there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged
to be their own. *Hooker.*
Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your bond. *Shakesf. M. of Venice.*
One of those with him, being a notary, made an entry
of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*
They have in each province, intendants and notaries. *Temp.*
NOTATION. *n. f.* [notatio, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as,
by figures or letters.
Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain
notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being
so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*
2. Meaning; signification.
A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath
no other literal notation but what belongs to it in relation to
a building. *Hammond.*
Confidence, according to the very notation of the word,
imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the
other of a man's own action; and so is properly the applica-
tion of a general law, to a particular instance of practice.
NOTCH. *n. f.* [nocchia, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in
any thing.
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces
in the margin, of a pyramidal figure apically set, and with
transverse notches. *Grew's Museum.*
From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.
He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*
To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-
lows.
He was too hard for him directly: before Coriol, he
foolish him and notch him like a carbonado. *Shakesf.*
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces,
cancelled and transversely notched. *Grew's Museum.*

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From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who natches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*
NOTCHWEE'D. *n. f.* [natch and weed.] An herb called orach.
NOTE. [for ne note.] May not.
Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and bafe,
That note without an hound fine footing trace. *Fairy Q.*
NOTE. *n. f.* [nota, Lat. notte, Fr.]
1. Mark; token.
Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church,
they have also the notes of external profession whereby the
world knoweth what they are. *Hester, b. iii.*
2. Notice; heed.
Give order to my servants that they take
No note at all of our being absent hence. *Shakesf.*
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the note. *Shakesf. All's well that ends well.*
3. Reputation; consequence.
Divers men of note have been brought over into England.
Andronicus and Junia are of note among the apostles. *Rom. xvi. 7.*
As for metals, authors of good note assure us, that even
they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*
4. Reproach; stigma.
The more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakesf.*
5. Account; information; intelligence.
She that from Naples
Can have no note; unless the sun were post.
The man it's moon's too slow. *Shakesf. Tempest.*
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little
place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust,
that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have
been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the note,
but the party left to his other means, and in some sort re-
compens'd for his discovery. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
6. Tune; voice.
These are the notes wherewith are drawn from the hearts
of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds
are expiated against the lawful guides and governors of
their souls. *Hooker, b. iv.*
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*
I now must change those notes to tragick. *Milton.*
You that can tune your sounding strings so well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your note, and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court.
One common note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike. *Dryden.*
7. Single found in music.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Thro' all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*
8. State of being observed.
Small matters come with great commendation, because
they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion
of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*
9. Short hint; small paper.
He will'd me
In heedfullest reservation to bestow them,
As notes whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakesf. Cymb.*
In the body's prison so he lies,
As through the body's windows the must look,
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,
By gathering notes out of the world's great book. *Davies.*
10. Abbreviation; symbol.
Contract it into a narrow compass by short notes and ab-
breviations. *Baker on Learning.*
11. A small letter.
A hollow cane within her hand she brought,
But in the concave had inclos'd a note. *Dryden.*
12. Written paper.
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little of-
fence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons;
perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make
use of notes, may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.
His note will go farther than my bond. *John Bull.*
14. Explanatory annotation.
The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and ob-
scured with illustrations. *Pelton on the Classics.*
NOTEBOOK. *n. f.* [note and book.] A book in which notes
and memorandums are set down.
Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a notebook, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To call into my teeth. *Shakesf. J. Caesar.*
To NOTE. *v. a.* [note, Latin; noter, French.]